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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the Freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. — SUET. in TIB. S. 28.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

WARSAW *(capital of Poland) Nov.* 12.

THE inhabitants of Valachia are under great concern for the Ruſſians leaving that country, being apprehenſive that the Turks will take that opportunity to revenge themſelves upon them for their ſufferings in the late war; ſeveral families are therefore going to put themſelves under the protection of the Ruſſians. The laſt letters from Peterſburg mention, that upwards of three thouſand families are come from Valachia, to ſeek an aſylum in the dominions of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

CADIZ *(in Spain) Oct.* 26. Three Algerine xebecks took three of our ſhips the 11th inſtant, bound for Barcelona, one of which came from the Havanna richly laden.

In conſequence of orders received yeſterday from Court, the St. Januarius man of war of 70 guns, and two frigates of 36 guns each, which lay in our road, and were going to Ferrol, are ordered to ſail as ſoon as poſſible for Ceuta, with troops and military ſtores.

According to the laſt letters from Ceuta, dated the 18th, the Moors had not committed any hoſtilities ſince the 12th. We have, however, received advice from Mogador, dated the 11th, that a diviſion of cannoniers and bombardiers, with two more from Safy, and St. Croix, in Barbary, were to join an army of 30,000 men, which the Emperor of Morocco had aſſembled at Mequinez, at the head of which he was to march the 20th, in all probability to lay ſiege to Ceuta.

LISBON *(capital of Portugal) Nov.* 1. We have received certain advice, that the Moors have laid ſiege to the town of Ceuta.

TURIN *(capital of Piedmont) Nov.* 9. "The King of Sardinia has prohibited the gazette of Nice from being any longer printed.

Nov. 19. On Tueſday laſt, being the birth day of her Sardinian Majeſty, the Court was in Grand Gala; in the evening there were fireworks at Montcalier, and the Opera Houſe in the city was illuminated. His Sardinian Majeſty the ſame day appointed Comte Franco Governor of Alexandria, which poſt was vacant by the death of the Comte d'Entremont.

NAPLES, *Nov.* 8. Accounts from Palermo bring advice of the arrival of the Viceroy Prince Alimo, and of his Excellency's having been received in that city with the moſt reſpectful demonſtrations of ſatisfaction by all the inhabitants.

PETERSBURG *(capital of Ruſſia) Nov.* 8. The public tranquillity is perfectly re-eſtabliſhed throughout this empire, ſince General Panin's arrival in the environs of Yaik, when the Coſſacks deſired to ſubmit to the Empreſs, and the other different nations ſubmitted alſo to her dominion.

The Court has received advice, that the Turkiſh commandant, Dewlet Guerai, had abandoned all his conqueſts, and that, by order of the Porte, he had retired with his troops towards Ozakow. We alſo learn that a great number of Ruſſian Coſſacks, who had joined the rebel Tartars, had taken the benefit of the general pardon, and returned to their colours at Bachiſchiſerai.

Nov. 11. The Kirgi Tartars, notwithſtanding General Panin's army is ſo near them, have lately made ſeveral incurſions into the neighbouring provinces; in one of which they have entirely deſtroyed a colony of Moravians.

MADRID *(capital of Spain) Nov.* 8. The places menaced by the Emperor of Morocco, on the coaſt of Africa, are ſufficiently provided with artillery and warlike ſtores for a vigorous defence; beſides which, orders have been deſpatched to Cadiz and Alicant, and ſeveral other of our ſeaports, to ſend ſuccours to Oran, Ceuta, and Mellila.

HESSE DARMSTADT *(in Germany) Nov.* 22. The Hereditary Prince of Holſtein Eutin is daily expected here to marry the youngeſt daughter of the Landgrave our Sovereign. This Prince is cloſely allied to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, who, it is ſaid, in conſequence of his marriage, will ſettle upon his bride an annuity of 50,000 rubles per annum.

CARTHAGENA *(in Spain) Oct.* 29. The Algerine corſairs have taken a Catalan veſſel, on board of which were twenty paſſengers, men, women, and children, who were going from Barcelona to Oran.

MALAGA *(in Spain) Oct.* 29. Our Captain General hath ſent orders to all the Governors of the ports, caſtles, and towers, eſtabliſhed on the coaſt of Grenada, and alſo to thoſe of the three Minor Preſidencies in Africa (Mellila, Penon de Velez, and Aluzema) to take the moſt ſpeedy and effectual meaſures to ſecure thoſe places from any ſurpriſe on the part of the Saletine corſairs, who will join the Algerines, and make a common cauſe with them.

HAGUE *(in Holland) Nov.* 30. Prince Gallitzin, Envoy Extraordinary from the Empreſs of Ruſſia, has received the following letter from Peterſburg, dated Nov. 9.

"The Porte has hitherto executed their part of the late treaty with the greateſt good faith. The Turks have not only regulated matters in Crimea, according to the tenour of the treaty, but the Grand Seignior hath given orders to the commandant of Oczakow to deliver the fortreſs of Kinburn into our hands, and has named the Beglier Bey of Romelia, Abdul Kerim, to repair to our Court in character of Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. This is the officer who conferred formerly with M. Simolin, at Giurgewo, where he ſhewed himſelf a civilized and tractable man. The Grand Viziar having informed Count Romanzow of the above nomination, the Count returned for anſwer, that the Empreſs had appointed Prince Repnin for her Ambaſſador to the Porte. Theſe particulars may ſerve to deſtroy the reports raiſed by ſeveral ill-intentioned perſons, as if the Porte had refuſed to fulfil their engagements, than which nothing is more falſe."

Dec. 2. They write from Madrid, that the Miniſtry there had received advice, that the Emperor of Morocco met with ſo warm a reception at Ceuta, that great numbers of his people were killed by the fire from the Garriſon; in conſequence of which, he had drawn off his troops from before that place.

LONDON, *December* 3.

YESTERDAY Meſſrs. Sawbridge, Oliver, and Hayley, took their ſeats in the Houſe of Commons, as members for the city of London. Mr. Bull's name was called over, but he was not preſent.

A bill will be brought into Parliament to allow a bounty to the two ſhips in the Greenland trade which ſhall, in future, ſail neareſt to the north pole.

By a letter from an Engliſh Gentleman at Conſtantinople, to his friend in London, there is advice that two bakers of that city were lately ſentenced by the Cadi, or Magiſtrate, in the quarter they lived, to loſe their right hands by the executioner, and afterwards be hanged in the market place, for adulterating bread, and ſelling it ſhort of the legal ſtandard.

A ſcheme for making a navigable communication between the north and weſt ſeas is ſaid to be under the conſideration of the Lords of Police in Scotland.

Dec. 5. The Miniſtry are ſaid to have received ſome accounts, by the way of Holland, that a large body of people was aſſembled in the inland parts of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, all armed, and determined to act on the defenſive, ſhould the troops proceed to any acts of force.

A memorial has, within theſe few days, been tranſmitted to Liſbon, containing an enumeration of ſeveral oppreſſive articles of trade which the Engliſh commerce now labours under.

There have been committed, ſince the laſt ſeſſion, and now in Newgate, for trial at the enſuing Old Bailey ſeſſion, which begins on Wedneſday, upwards of 150 priſoners for felony.

Extract of a letter from PARIS, *Nov* 18.

"There is great talk of an ordinance of diſcipline of the Parliament which has been regiſtered by the expreſs command of the King. It contains about ſixty articles, all very ſevere. Among the reſt the members are forbidden to look upon themſelves as making one body with the other Parliaments of the kingdom, or to take upon them the name of claſs, unity, indiviſibilty, or any other ſynonimous terms: They are likewiſe forbidden to ſend any remonſtrances or arrets, relating to the affairs they may be employed about to any other Parliaments, except in ſuch caſes as are permitted by the ordinances.

"They are alſo forbidden to quit the ſervice, either by virtue of a deliberation, or any thing elſe, except through abſolute neceſſity recognized by the firſt Preſident, who is to anſwer to the King. They are forbidden togive combined diſmiſſions on pain of forfeiture, or being guilty of petty treaſon: The ſaid forfeiture to be adjudged by the King, Peers, and Council; and the Grand Council, can replace the Parliament without a new edict.

"They are permitted before regiſtering to make edicts, declarations, or letters patent, and ſuch remonſtrances or repreſentations as they ſhall judge neceſſary for the good of the people, provided they do not deviate from the reſpect due to the King, and on condition that they ſhall be regiſtered in a month at fartheſt from the day of the publication of ſuch edicts, except upon a repetition of remonſtrances, if the King receives them; notwithſtanding which they are forbidden to make any arrets which may tend to hinder, trouble, or retard the execution of the abovementioned edicts."

Dec. 7. From Paris the moſt recent advices relate, that the verbal proceedings of the Bed of Juſtice would not be delivered for publication until after the celebration of the ſolemnity of the Red Maſs, which began on the 21ſt of laſt month. According to all accounts relative to what paſſed in this Bed of Juſtice, as ſoon as the keeper of the ſeals had received, on his knees, his Majeſty's orders, he thus addreſſed himſelf to the Grand Maſter of the ceremonies:

"SIR,

"It is his Majeſty's expreſs command that you forthwith repair to the Hall of St. Lewis, and acquaint the magiſtrates, who are there aſſembled, that his Majeſty orders them to come and reſume the ſeats which they occupied in the year 1770."

They attended immediately, and the King pronounced the following ſpeech.

The French King's Speech.

"The King, my moſt honoured Lord and grandfather, was compelled, by your reſiſtance to his repeated commands, to adopt ſuch a meaſure as his wiſdom ſuggeſted, for maintaining his own authority, and fulfilling the obligations he lay under of rendering juſtice to his ſubjects. I have thought proper this day to recal you to the exerciſe of thoſe functions which you ought never to have quitted. Learn to prize my favours, and never loſe remembrance of their extent.

"You will hear the reading of an ordinance, the ſeveral parts of which are conceived exactly in the letter and ſpirit of my royal predeceſſors. I will not ſuffer the ſmalleſt infringement to be made on it. My own authority, the preſervation of juſtice, the happineſs and tranquillity of my people, all equally require that it be obſerved inviolate.

"It is my will that all paſt grievances be buried in oblivion. I ſhall ever behold with extreme diſapprobation whatever may tend to create diviſions, or diſturb the good order and tranquillity which I wiſh always to ſubſiſt in my Parliament. Be you ſolely occupied in the faithful diſcharge of your reſpective duties; cooperate with my wiſhes, which are ſolely directed to promote the welfare and happineſs of my ſubjects.

"I decree, that from this moment the Sieur Hue de Miromeſnil ſhall take upon him the office, and execute the functions of Chancellor."

Laſt night the Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth had a levee at his houſe in Charles ſtreet, St. James's ſquare, as Secretary of State for the American department.

A private letter from Paris ſays, that the King of Spain has ſolicited for the aſſiſtance of ſome men of war to join the Spaniſh fleet in the Mediterranean, that he may be able to ſtrike an important blow againſt the Barbarians, and at once put a ſtop to their depredations, and entirely drive them out of thoſe ſeas. The ſame letter ſays, that orders are ſent to Toulon for a fleet of twelve ſhips of the line and ſeveral frigates, to ſail from thence and join the Spaniards immediately.

They write from Gibraltar that the Emperor of Morocco has ſtopped all proviſions being ſent to that garriſon for the preſent, on account of his being engaged in a war with Spain, as it cauſed a great conſumption in victualling a vaſt number of armed corſairs.

A correſpondent compares a certain ſpeech to a ſallad made of the common weeds of the field, with bad vinegar, rank oil, and without a grain of ſalt.

Dec. 8. They write from Gibraltar that an armed Spaniſh bark, with a few reſolute men on board, ran into the harbour of Tetuan, and ſet fire to two large galliots and a half galley, belonging to the Moors, which were burnt to the water's edge, and upwards of 100 of the crew periſhed.

It is reported the French King has ſent a memorial here, concerning ſome claims in America; and that, till it is anſwered, no Ambaſſador will appear at the Britiſh Court from that power.

They write from the iſland of St. Thome, on the coaſt of Africa, that the King Herod, Capt. Steel, belonging to America, is loſt going over the bar of Benin; and that before this diſaſter happened, her Negroes had mutinied, and terribly wounded the chief mate and ſeveral of the crew.

Dec. 9. Lord North has not attended the Houſe of Commons ſince Monday; his Lordſhip unfortunately hurt his knee-pan as he was ſtepping out of his carriage on Tueſday morning, and has not been able to go out ſince.

The Parliament, we are informed, will adjourn on Friday the 23d inſtant, and meet again, for the diſpatch of buſineſs, on Wedneſday the 18th of January.

They write from Gibraltar, that a Spaniſh frigat, of 28 guns, had been boarded in the Mediterranean by three Mooriſh cruizers, who, after inhumanly murdering all the crew, ſunk the veſſel.

Yeſterday the Right Rev. Bronlow North kiſſed the King's hand at St. James's, on his promotion to the ſee of Worceſter; as did the Rev Dr. Hurd, preacher to the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, on his appointment to the ſee of Litchfield and Coventry.

A letter from Breſt mentions, that on the 16th of laſt month two ſhips of the line, and three frigates, all with troops on board, ſailed out of that harbour for the Eaſt Indies.

The people of Ireland are ſo extremely ſanguine for a diſſolution of their Parliament, that ſeveral corporations in that kingdom are preparing inſtructions for their members to obtain ſuch a meaſure.

The laſt letters from Rome adviſe, that there is a great diſagreement among the Cardinals in the Conclave, each being deſirous to favour his own party.

A Daniſh Eaſt India ſhip, called the Matilda, from Bengal, after beating about five weeks in the channel, is at laſt ſafe arrived at Cork, but with only 32 hands on board, including the officers.

Orders are abſolutely ſent for the recal of General Gage, it having been advanced in the cabinet that his American connexions, by marriage, &c. might, in a great meaſure, prevent the full exerciſe of that authority with which he is entruſted.

The room lately occupied by the foreign Ambaſſadors, at the Thatch'd Houſe tavern, in St. James's ſtreet, is taken by the Lords of the minority, where they are to have meetings twice a week during the ſitting of Parliament.

Dec. 10. Mr. Dunning pledged himſelf, the other night, in a certain Aſſembly, that although the power of the late Houſe of Commons was now happily at an end, he was determined very ſhortly to bring ſome of its flagitious acts under a full diſcuſſion, ſo as to receive that cenſure and deteſtation they ſo juſtly merited.

A Reverend Divine in Charleſtown, South Carolina, has been lately diſmiſſed from his congregation, for his audacity in ſtanding up in his pulpit, and impudently ſaying, that mechanicks and country clowns had no right to diſpute about politicks, or what Kings, Lords, and Commons had done, or might do!

Extract of a letter from LEGHORN, *Nov.* 21.

"About a month ago a ſkirmiſh happened in the mountains near Ajaccio, between the French and the malecontents, wholly in favour of the latter, Col. Dubourg being detached with a body of 400 men in purſuit of the rebels (one hundred and fifty) who had done a great deal of miſchief, beſides carrying off 800 head of cattle, had the misfortune to fall into an ambuſh, when he was put to the flight, with the loſs of 70 men. The malecontents then retired into one of their ſtrong holds, where, in a few days, they were blocked up by the Colonel, who had received a conſiderable reinforcement. They held out ſeveral days with great bravery, till, being very much diſtreſſed for proviſions, they agreed to endeavour to force a paſſage through the French troops in the night, which they effected with the loſs of only fourteen of their number, and made their way to a place of ſafety, which is inacceſſible, in the Pieve of Ca Sinoa. The amazing intrepidity, courage, and perſeverance, theſe people have always ſhewn, muſt make every free heart bleed to think that they have no proſpect of independence."

Letters lately received bring an account of the death of Colonel Tonyn, Governor of Weſt Florida.

A letter from Paris, of the 22d ult. ſays, "among other gifts, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has juſt ordered a grant of 300,000 acres of waſte lands, free of all taxes for 20 years to come, to 120 families in the province of Bourdeaux, and an allowance for five years, till the lands are thoroughly cultivated. The above lands have lain waſte near 200 years."

"What do you think now of the new Parliament's treatment of America?" ſays a Gentleman to his friend, who was in the Lobby on Monday night laſt, after the diviſion. "Why, faith," ſays the other, "I think it pretty much about an *even bet*."—"How the devil can that be," ſays the other, "when it is near *four to one* at *ſtarting*."

A Gentleman, who has been lately in France, aſſures us, that there are boats in readineſs to tranſport 20,000 men into this kingdom, which will probably be attempted the moment we involve ourſelves in a war with our colonies.

Dec. 13. A Gentleman, who is a member of a certain aſſembly, aſked the Lord Mayor, a few days ago, how he liked the King's ſpeech. What ſpeech? anſwers the Lord Mayor. Why, that printed ſpeech in your hand, replies the member. You miſtake, cries my Lord, this is no ſpeech, it is the American death warrant. You are merry, cries the member. Yes, returns the Lord Mayor, I thank God it is not my death warrant. But, to be ſerious, ſays the member, don't you think the ſpeech is a good one? Yes, returns the Lord Mayor, it is a *bloody* good one.

It is ſaid that orders are given for all his Majeſty's military ſtations in North America to be immediately reinforced by ſeveral detachments of land forces from Great Britain and Ireland.

Dec. 12. This day the Houſe of Commons will reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the ſupply granted to his Majeſty.

It is ſaid Lord North will, for the future, have a levee at his houſe in Downing ſtreet, every Saturday during the ſitting of Parliament.

It is ſaid that the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay has formed itſelf into an independent government. The late Council, late Judges, &c. with the Houſe of Repreſentatives, are to act; and are to execute the laws in all civil and criminal caſes, in like manner as before the late acts of Parliament altering the government. And this form, it is ſaid, is to continue till the late acts are repealed.

It is ſaid a military academy will ſhortly be eſtabliſhed under the patronage of a great perſonage.

We hear that upwards of one hundred copies of his Majeſty's ſpeech have been ſent in the foreign packets for France and Spain.

We learn from Verſailles, that a grand deputation of the Parliament and the Court of Aides were introduced to his Majeſty on the 27th of November; they were preſented by the Duke de la Vrilliere, Miniſter and Secretary of State. After the uſual ceremonies, the Sieur d'Aligre, firſt Preſident of the Parliament, thus addreſſed the Sovereign:

"SIRE,

"The commencement of your reign has been rendered ſacred by acts of beneficence; ſcarcely had you aſcended the Throne of Royalty before your wiſdom ſhone forth with ſuch conſpicuous luſtre as to dazzle the eyes, and captivate the hearts of all your ſubjects.

"The ſuppreſſed body of your magiſtrates, Sire, groaned in their diſperſion, like the Iſraelites in captivity; they pined, not ſo much at the ſeverity of their fate, as that they were precluded from being the firſt of all your ſubjects to make a tender of that homage, due to thoſe princely virtues, for which fame had proclaimed you eminent to the utmoſt boundaries of the empire.

"Your Parliament, Sire, have now ſeized, with an avidity of reſpect, the firſt moment wherein acceſs is allowed to your royal preſence, to proſtrate, at the foot of your throne, every teſtimony of their love, their ſubmiſſion, their zeal, and their fidelity.

"You have declared, Royal Sir (and we glory in the declaration) that you mean to make the laws the only rules of your government." To your ſubjects what can be more acceptable! To your Parliament what more flattering! The juſtice and benignity which the magiſtrates have, on your part, experienced, excite in their boſoms the moſt lively ſentiments of gratitude. It is to teſtify theſe ſentiments that your magiſtrates, ever devoted by a principle of allegiance to your ſervice, have humbly ſolicited permiſſion to appear in a body at the foot of your throne.

"Each individual member of this body, Sire, begs leave to proteſt that he wiſheth not for length of days, unleſs to conſecrate them to your ſervice, and, after your example, to employ them in promoting the welfare of his fellow citizens. There is not a ſingle magiſtrate, Sire, whoſe breaſt glows not with ardent zeal for the proſperity of your reign. Your truly royal virtues will be proclaimed to the world by the wiſdom of your Councils. Truth will ever find acceſs to your royal preſence. In you, Sire, we ſhall repoſe the moſt unlimited confidence; we ſhall entruſt you with all our fears, with all our anxieties, ſecure that they will ever find relief in the boſom of that Prince, who intends to act as a father to his people."

To this addreſs the King replied in the following manner:

"It is with infinite pleaſure I have attended to the ſentiments you expreſs. I entertain not the ſmalleſt doubt of your zeal and alacrity to render me ſervice. Adminiſter impartially diſtributive juſtice to all my ſubjects; rigidly conform yourſelves to thoſe ſentiments of which I have made a ſolemn declaration, and then may you ſecurely rely on my affectionate regard, on my confidence and protection."

The firſt Preſident then requeſted permiſſion, in behalf of the Parliament, to tender their reſpectful homage to the Queen, which being granted, they were preſented to her Majeſty, and the Sieur d'Aligre thus addreſſed her:

"MADAM,

"The Parliament preſent you their moſt reſpectful homage. We have tendered to the King an offering of thoſe unfeigned ſentiments of gratitude with which all his magiſtrates are penetrated for the ſignal inſtances of kindneſs and of juſtice he hath rendered to their fidelity. Your affectionate attachment to his Majeſty affords us reaſon to hope that you will not be diſpleaſed with this teſtimony of our allegiance.

"Permit us, gracious Queen, thus to lay at your royal feet a nation's wiſhes for the permanency and proſperity of your reign. We join in the kingdom's admiration of thoſe ſplendid virtues with which Heaven has embelliſhed your royal heart; and we ſhall never ceaſe to claim that protection you will deign to extend to ſubjects whoſe only aim ſhall be devoted to aggrandize the glory of the moſt juſt of ſovereigns."

Her Majeſty, with great affability, replied thus:

"My ſentiments ſhall ever coincide with thoſe of the King. Merit his eſteem by gratitude and ſubmiſſion, and you may aſſure yourſelves of my regard."

The members of the Court of Aides were afterwards introduced into the King's apartment, and the uſual ceremonies being adjuſted, the Sieur Malesherbes, firſt Preſident of that Court, pronounced the ſubſequent addreſs:

"SIRE,

"The very firſt inſtant of your reign has been ſignalized by the loud acclamations of your people's love, and the joy attending the accompliſhment of their longing expectations. Thoſe magiſtrates, Sire, who have hitherto been debarred from proſtrating themſelves at the foot of your throne, are this day highly honoured, by being admitted to expreſs the gratitude of an happy people for princely favours daily accumulated on their loyal heads.

"We petitioned Heaven for a legiſlator; Heaven lent a favourable ear to our petitions, and the firſt act of your government convinced us that you, Sire, was the legiſlator whom Providence deſtined to make us happy.

"Salutary laws will ever be productive of purity of manners; ſalutary laws render a ſtate vigorous and flouriſhing, by rendering the individuals thereof happy.—It is ſalutary laws only which can add ſolidity and durableneſs to a people's happineſs, for the effects of beneficence are merely momentaneous.

"Your reign, Royal Sir, promiſes to be the reign of juſtice. The firſt throne in the univerſe has for eight hundred years been occupied with permanency by your illuſtrious progenitors. After ſuch a period, ſpent alternately in combat and in glory, it is high time we ſhould enjoy national tranquillity and domeſtic happineſs. That time, Sire, is arrived; men now, better verſed in the ſcience of public weal, are taught to expect felicity only from a cultivation of the pacific virtues, of mutual beneficence, and, above all, of that juſtice wherein conſiſts the excellence of Monarchs.

"As adminiſtrators of the law, we ſhall offer to your Majeſty the fruits both of our labours and our experience. Happy if we can contribute to thoſe great reformations which your wiſdom ſhall point out. If, Sire, our exiſtence can be uſed to a Monarch, who (after your Majeſty we ſpeak) has recalled us in conformity to the nation's wiſhes, we ſhall be ſuperlatively happy, but ſtill more ſo if we can be ſerviceable to our country, to whom we owe every poſſible return of favour in our power. Theſe, Sire, are the only wiſhes we have formed to ourſelves, theſe the only objects we ſhall ever have in view."

This addreſs was received with every mark of approbation. The members of the Court of Aides were then introduced to the Queen, and the Sieur de Maleſherbes thus addreſſed her:

"MADAM,

"Juſtice is the cardinal virtue of Kings; benignity ſeems to be the diſtinguiſhed characteriſtic of a Queen, who is ſo much the object of a people's veneration.

"We have ſeen, Madame, your ſuſceptible ſoul ſympathiſing with the feelings of the wretched, your bounty extended for their relief. The exclamations of their gratitude reſounded even throughout thoſe ſolitary deſarts to which we were exiled.

"Recalled to the capital by the will of our Sovereign, we found the people proſtrated at the feet of their royal maſter. On the one hand they were ſenſibly touched with the King's benignity, as on the other they were captivated by his conſort's affability.

"At your Majeſty's feet we are at laſt permitted to tender our homage, and to Heaven our gratitude is due for giving France a Queen ſo well calculated to promote the felicity of a Monarch whoſe ſupreme delight conſiſts in the welfare of his people."

This addreſs met with a moſt cordial reception; the Advocates General of the two Courts had the honour of addreſſing their Majeſties, and the deputies of the Parliament of Rouen alſo waited on the King the ſame day, to return him thanks for their recal.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *December* 8.

Mr. Gray moved for the order of the day for the Houſe to go into a committee to conſider of ſo much of an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the late Parliament, as related to utenſils made uſe of in the woollen manufactory. The Speaker accordingly left the chair, and Mr. Bootle being ſeated as chairman, he read the motion, which was "that ſo much of the act as made it felony to export the ſaid utenſils ſhould be repealed." Mr. Fuller propoſed an amendment, which being made, and the motion again read, Mr. Van aroſe, and oppoſed the repealing it; he ſaid we ought to be cautious, particularly at this time, how we allowed any thing to be ſent to the colonies which reſpected our trade. He was very fully anſwered by Mr. Sawbridge, who obſerved that it was the greateſt abſurdity imaginable to hinder the exportation of any utenſils made uſe of in trade, for if the utenſils were not ſuffered to be exported, and the trade abroad could not be carried on without them, the next ſtep the manufacturer would go abroad himſelf, that if we prevented them from exporting wool cards, they would export wire, and make the cards abroad; if we hindered the exportation of wire, they would export iron, and make the wire abroad: Therefore, he was ſorry to ſay that the legiſlature of this country had been, for ſeveral ſeſſions paſt, making laws to drive the manufacturers from home.

Mr. Van attempted to anſwer Mr. Sawbridge, but it was in ſo feeble a manner that he was taken no notice of.

The queſtion was then put "that it is the opinion of this committee that ſo much of an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion, as far as it relates to the exportation of utenſils made uſe of in the woollen manufactures, be repealed; which paſſed in the affirmative.

Dec. 13. On a motion that the committee do agree that 16,000 ſeamen ſhould be employed in the ſea ſervice for the year 1775, including 2,400 marines, ſeveral queſtions were aſked Mr. Buller concerning the ſtate of our marine forces at home, and the increaſe of it in North America, ſince laſt year, the Gentlemen in oppoſition ſeeming to think we were left in a defenceleſs ſtate at home; but Mr. Buller, in his reply, endeavoured to prove the very contrary, and that every ſort, as well as the guard ſhips, had their full complement of men. The committee agreed to the ſupply, and then the Houſe broke up at five o'clock.

Dec. 14. In a committee of the whole Houſe, upon the ſupply, they came to the following reſolutions.

That 16,000 men be employed for the ſea ſervice for 1775, including 4282 marines, that 41. per month be allowed each man, including the ordnance for ſea ſervice.

The Houſe alſo came to a reſolution for allowing the importation of Indian corn, and ordered the report this day.

The order of the day was now called for, for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee of ſupply to his Majeſty; the Speaker accordingly left the chair, and Sir Charles Whitworth being ſeated, Mr. Buller moved "that it is the opinion of this committee that 16,000 ſeamen, including 4282 marines, be granted for the year 1775.

He prefaced his motion by ſetting forth that Admiral Harland was daily expected home from the Eaſt Indies with three ſail of the line, and by that means 16,000 would be ſufficient, which was 4000 leſs than laſt year.

Mr. T. Townſhend deſired to know why 20,000 was neceſſary laſt year, and 16,000 would do this, and what quantity were neceſſary to be ſent to America, and what proportion left us at home. Mr. Buller attempted to ſolve Mr. Townſhend's queſtions, but could not; he therefore read an extract of a letter from Admiral Amherſt, commander at Plymouth, informing them that they had ſeveral ſupernumerary ſeamen, and that their guard ſhips were full, that the number of ſhips in America were three third rates, one fourth rate, ſix ſixth rates, ſeven ſchooners, and two armed veſſels, the number of ſeamen 2835.

Mr. Lutterel aroſe, and ſaid he was much ſurpriſed to hear the honourable Gentleman mention the ſtate of our ſeamen in ſuch a manner; that, had he been appriſed of buſineſs coming on that day, he would have prepared himſelf to have anſwered him more fully, yet he was ſo much a judge of maritime affairs as to know it was impoſſible that the ſhips or ſeamen the honourable Gentleman had mentioned to be in America could be there for ſome months; for ſhips that were out this ſeaſon were prevented by winds and weather, ſo that they were obliged to go to the Weſt Indies, or put back, and could not arrive in America till the Spring; that he ſhould be glad to be informed whether or not the ſeamen ſent in a fleet to America were taken out of the guard ſhips here, which conſequently weakened our ſtrength at home, and left us almoſt defenceleſs; and whether the Admiral's account of the full complement of men did not include thoſe draughted off to other ſhips, and ſent to America, which might be ſet down as ſent, but were abſolutely loſt as a defence to this country.

Col. Barre ſaid he had been informed, that unleſs Admiral Harland arrived in ten days, it would be impoſſible for him to arrive in leſs than four months, therefore the number of ſeamen expected from his coming home was very precarious, and not to be determined on.

Mr. Hartley next deſired to know the number of ſhips that were on the American ſtation before the preſent diſturbances.

Mr. Buller anſwered, one fourth rate, ſix ſixth rates, ſeven ſchooners, and two armed veſſels, and about 1900 men.

Col. Barre then deſired to know what force we have at home to defend us againſt an attack of an enemy.

Mr. Buller replied, after heſitating, 5900 men in the guard ſhips, and 1268 men in the other ſhips on the Britiſh and Iriſh coaſts.

Dec. 15. Yeſterday the Houſe of Commons broke up at four o'clock, having come to a reſolution on ways and means for continuing the duties on malt, rum, cyder, and perry, which is to be reported this day.

The bill for allowing the free importation of Indian corn was preſented, and read the firſt time.

Reſolved, that this Houſe will, as this day, reſolve itſelf into a committee, to conſider of the act to prevent the exportation, to foreign parts, of utenſils made uſe of in the woollen manufactory; after which they adjourned to this day.

Dec. 16. The Houſe of Commons broke up yeſterday, at four o'clock, having come to a reſolution to order in a bill to amend the act to prevent the exportation, to foreign parts, of utenſils made uſe of in the woollen manufacture; which reſolution is to be reported as this day.

The bill for allowing the free importation of Indian corn was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed for this day. The reſolutions of yeſterday, on the malt, was alſo agreed to, and a bill ordered in.

The order of the day was now called for the Houſe to go into a committee of ſupply, and Sir Charles Whitworth having taken the chair of the committee, Lord Barrington moved that 17,543 effective men be employed for the land ſervice for the year 1775.

Mr. R. Fuller roſe, and ſaid he had no motion to make, but he would be glad to know, from the noble Lord at the head of the Treaſury, if he had any information to lay before the Houſe, or any meaſures to propoſe reſpecting America; becauſe, if he had not, he thought it the duty of Parliament to interpoſe and call for papers, and proceed on ſuch information, however defective, as well as they could. He added, that he looked upon the meaſures adopted by the laſt Parliament impolitic and impracticable, and that they could never have been prudently or effectually put into execution.

Lord North confeſſed the very great conſequence and importance of the ſubject the honourable member now mentioned, and ſaid it would require the utmoſt diligence and attention, as a matter of the greateſt magnitude ever debated within thoſe walls. He could not, he ſaid, entirely acquieſce in the condemnation of meaſures haſtily, which had been taken up and adopted on ſuch weighty motives; that at the time it was impoſſible to foretel preciſely how they might anſwer, but the ſhortneſs of the time, and other circumſtances conſidered, they ſhould have a fair trial before they were reprobated; and that the wiſdom and policy of them could be only finally known in the event. He concluded by aſſuring the Houſe, that he had information to lay before it ſhortly after the holidays; and that he would ſo far adopt his honourable friend's ideas behind him (Mr. Fuller) as to propoſe to appoint a committee for taking the affairs of America into conſideration.

Mr. Cruger, as a young member, gave his opinion on the ſtate of the colonies with great becoming diffidence, and was heard with a conſiderable deal of attention. He recommended conciliatory meaſures, but rather went a little out of his way to compliment the Miniſter.

Lord North, on the whole, was plauſible, ſententious, and affected great moderation. Governor Johnſtone having alluded to ſomething his Lordſhip had ſaid on a former occaſion, relative to Great Britain never receding or relaxing, till America was at her feet; his Lordſhip obſerved that it was hardly fair to quote what a man had ſaid ſeven years before, and what he had explained on the ſpot before he left the Houſe. This explanation then, and now was, he ſaid, that by being at the feet of Great Britain, he meant obedience to the mother country; ſuch as, if they thought themſelves aggrieved, to apply, by petitions and dutiful remonſtrances, to the Parliament or the Throne. He ſaid he thought it the duty of every member, as well in the Houſe as out of it, to interpret what might fall in the heat of debate, or warm diſcuſſion, in the manner it was explained by the Speaker; that if it had been thus candidly dealt with, the author of a late pamphlet, written in America, could never have aſſerted, that he inſiſted that Britain ſhould never recede till the laws and liberties of America were at her feet; for, as he never meant the one, ſo he never ſaid the other. And he wiſhed, that on the preſent occaſion, he ſhould be underſtood according to his preſent explanation, and no other.

Mr. Haley was for making the Americans contribute to the general defence of the empire, by way of requiſition, and read in his place one or two of the reſolutions entered into by the Continental Congreſs, to ſhew their willingneſs to comply with ſuch a meaſure.

The queſtion was at length put, on Lord Barrington's motion, and agreed to; as were the others in courſe, providing for the whole of the military eſtabliſhment.

NEW YORK, *February* 9.

ON Thurſday laſt the Hon. James Jauncey, jun. Maſter of the Rolls, took the oaths and ſeat as one of his Majeſty's Council for this province, in the room of Sir William Johnſon, Baronet, deceaſed.

Feb. 13. The Ship James, Capt. Watſon, arrived at Sandy Hook the 2d inſtant, from Glaſgow, with coals, and a few dry goods on board; but as ſhe came into port after the time limited by the Congreſs for us to continue our trade with Great Britain, ſhe has received ſome neceſſaries, and yeſterday proceeded for the iſland of Jamaica, with all her cargo.

We have certain intelligence, by the laſt veſſel from Scotland, that if the preſent non-importation is ſtrictly adhered to, the merchants and manufacturers of that country will exert their utmoſt influence in our favour; as they are under the moſt alarming apprehenſions for the conſequences of a declenſion of trade. This comes from a perſon whoſe intereſt, *at this time*, it cannot be to impoſe on the public.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 10.

Extracts of three letters from BOSTON.

Jan. 8. "FOR ſeveral weeks paſt the yellow fever, putrid ſore throat, and ſmallpox, have raged in this town, and proved very mortal, eſpecially amongſt the ſoldiers. The officers have determined to inoculate their children, which will occaſion the ſmallpox to ſpread amongſt the the inhabitants, great numbers of whom have not had it. It is, however, not ſo ſickly as it has been; yet it is reported that one regiment has ſeventy ſoldiers ſick, and incapable of duty."

Jan. 18. "It is very ſickly in town, eſpecially amongſt the ſoldiers. The 10th regiment mutinied lately, and had their arms taken from them one night, in conſequence of their refuſing to execute three of their comrades under ſentence of death for deſertion. This affair has been carefully huſhed up by the friends to the preſent adminiſtration."

Jan. 31. "The fortitude of the colonies, added to their union, is ſufficient to confound our enemies. How ſoon the mad career of the Miniſtry will be ſtopped is uncertain. Our duty is to prepare for the worſt. The people of this colony are united, and firm as the mountains; they are preparing to defend themſelves againſt an attack, but are wiſely determined not to be the aggreſſors. The number of ſoldiers in this town daily diminiſhes by death and deſertion; many of them are ſick, and it is reported, with much appearance of truth, that there are not, in the 11 regiments, 3000 effective men."

Committe Chamber, NORFOLK, *Feb.* 7, 1775.

WE the ſubſcribers, balloted for, and duly elected by the *freeholders* and *freemen* of the *borough* of NORFOLK, to act as a COMMITTEE of *obſervation* under the Continental Aſſociation, in obedience to the ſame, and in diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in us by our conſtituents, do find ourſelves unhappily compelled to hold up for public cenſure Dr. ALEXANDER GORDON, of this borough. Upon what facts the juſtice of our cenſure is founded will appear from the following detail:—On Monday the 23d of January Dr. *Gordon* informed this committee, who were then ſitting, that he had juſt imported, in the *Active*, Captain *Huntley*, two crates, four hogſheads, one cheſt, one barrel, two caſks, and one caſe of *medicines*, of more than 200l. ſterling value, and deſired the opinion of this committee, whether they might not be delivered up to him, agreeable to the exception in favour of *medicine* in the *provincial* aſſociation. This committee informed him, that our deciſions were regulated by the directions of the *continental* aſſociation, which had ſuperſeded the *provincial* one, in as much as it was ſubſcribed and acceded to by the Delegates from this colony; and that therefore, agreeable to the tenth article of our own *provincial* aſſociation, it was our duty to ſubmit to this further reſtriction impoſed by the *Congreſs*. It was alſo obſerved to him, that if a freedom from *provincial* reſtrictions would exempt any from the *continental* regulations made in *Congreſs*, all goods imported into moſt of the northern colonies might, for the ſame reaſon, be delivered up to the proprietors, as the importation of them was not ſubject to any *provincial* reſtrictions. Inſtances were pointed out to him of *medicines* being ſold in this town agreeable to the tenth article of the *continental* aſſociation, that were ordered ſome time before our *provincial convention* of the 1ſt of Auguſt; and indeed one Gentleman of this committee, to convince the Doctor how unjuſt any notions of partiality would be, mentioned his own caſe, as much harder than the Doctor's; for, as the Gentleman obſerved, truſting that the *Congreſs* would make the ſame exception in favour of *medicine* as the *convention* had done, he had neglected to give his orders for his *medicines* till ſome time in October, ſo that they probably would not arrive till after the firſt of February, but that yet he did not conceive a doubt with reſpect to the conduct he ſhould obſerve on the occaſion, and was ſatisfied they muſt go back. All arguments, however, availed nothing with the Doctor; but, upon a final declaration from this committee, that we had no authority to diſpenſe with the aſſociation, but requeſted him to make his election what ſhould be done with his *medicines*, as directed by the *tenth* article of the aſſociation, the Doctor, to the ſurpriſe of this committee, choſe to have them *ſtored*. Pains were taken to convince him of the loſs he himſelf might ſuſtain by this election, and to point out to him the injury that might be done to the public at large, by thus ſtoring ſuch a quantity of *medicines*, at a time when we have reaſon to apprehend a general ſcarcity. He was alſo informed, that where there did not appear in the importers any deſign to contravene the *provincial* or *continental aſſociations*, there had never been an inſtance, in this place, of the inhabitants bidding againſt the proprietors; that as he had the ſanction of the *convention* for the importation of *medicines*, there could be no ſuſpicion in this caſe of any ſuch ſiniſter motive in him; and that, were we to judge from the ſale of the other *medicines* imported under the like circumſtances, in all probability he might purchaſe them in at the very trifling expenſe of only the vendue-maſter's charge. The Doctor, however, remained inflexible, and with much warmth inſiſted upon the *immediate* appointment of perſons to receive the packages, and a ſtorehouſe to put them in; as, he ſaid, "they might be landed in the *rain*, and damaged for want of knowing where to carry them." Two Gentlemen of this committee were accordingly appointed, in his hearing, to receive them, and the ſtorehouſe, which was a very ſafe one, was alſo mentioned to him. Thus matters reſted till the 30th of January, when the ſub-committee, appointed to receive and ſtore the *medicines*, reported, that having waited two or three days, expecting to be ſent for by Dr. *Gordon* for that purpoſe, and finding he did not pay any regard to the appointment of the committee, one of them at length applied to him, to know where they were, and what he had done with them; to which the Doctor replied, *he had taken charge of them himſelf, and as ſome of them were damaged, he had obtained an order from the Mayor for a ſurvey, and had broke open the packages and examined the contents, and had ſtored them in a ſtore he had rented ſolely for that purpoſe, where he ſhould keep them till he ſhould receive an anſwer to a letter he had written on the ſubject to the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſq; by which anſwer he ſaid he would be governed.* In conſequence of this report, the Doctor was ſummoned to appear the next day before the committee, which he did accordingly, and delivered in a writing, purporting to be a vindication of his conduct, which confirmed the truth of the report of the ſub-committee, and deſired we would not remove the *medicines* from the ſtore they then were in, before he ſhould hear from Mr. Randolph. Willing to give him every indulgence, although the committee were ſenſible of the impropriety of his application, or *appeal*, as he called it, if it was intended to influence our deliberations, as we conceive the aſſociation to be the only rule of our conduct, yet we granted his requeſt, and put off the further hearing of the matter till the 6th of February; at which time one of this committee, at the requeſt of the Doctor, laid before us the letter from Mr. Randolph, which being read, and the Doctor's former defence re-conſidered, and the committee being deſirous that the Doctor ſhould entitle himſelf to his enſurance by ſelling the medicines, it was agreed that he ſhould be ſent for to make a new election, if he thought proper. The Doctor, however, ſtill adhering to his former opinion, with great warmth rejected all the mild propoſals of this committee, refuſed to make any election as required, and might neither deliver them up to be *ſtored* or *ſold*, nor even ſhew his invoice. For all which reaſons we, the *committee* for *Norfolk borough*, think ourſelves bound, in obedience to the the eleventh article of the aſſociation, "to publiſh the truth of the caſe," and give it as our *unanimous* opinion, that Dr. *Alexander Gordon has violated the continental aſſociation.*

SIGNED

MATTHEW PHRIPP, Chairman.

JAMES TAYLOR.	JOHN BOUSH.
JOHN HUTCHINGS.	JAMES HOLT.
JOHN LAWRENCE.	NIEL JAMIESON.
JOSEPH HUTCHINGS.	ROBERT TAYLOR.
THOMAS NEWTON, jun.	THOMAS CLAIBORNE.
THOMAS RITSON.	SAMUEL INGLIS.

Extract from the minutes. WILLIAM DAVIES, Sec'ry.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 25.

THE following Gentlemen are elected Delegates to attend the convention to be held at Richmond on the 20th of next month: DUDLEY DIGGES and THOMAS NELSON, jun. Eſquires, to repreſent the county of York, and JOHN BOWDOIN and JOHN BURTON, Eſquires, to repreſent the county of Northampton.

The London, Capt. Robertſon, is arrived at London.

Married,—Mr. JOHN EDLOE, to Miſs BAILEY, of Charles City.

Died,—Mr. JOHN BICKERTON, of Hanover.

Meſſrs. DIXON & HUNTER,

I HAVE, ſince the beginning of the preſent conteſt between the Treaſurer and Mr. Henley, attended to every thing which has been ſaid on each ſide, with as much impartiality as the nature of the diſpute would admit of. I was ſorry when I ſaw the Queries which firſt occaſioned it, and, if I could not then acquit the Treaſurer of every thing alledged againſt him, part I knew to be falſe, and the whole malicious. That Gentleman's defence has, however, fully ſatisfied me of his integrity; it was manly and candid, and ſufficient to remove, from every unprejudiced mind, every ſuſpicion to his diſadvantage. No mean evaſions were made uſe of, but the whole beſpoke a conſciouſneſs of innocence and rectitude. "If, in ſome inſtances, his language ſeemed to breathe too much of paſſion, let the ſenſibility of a guiltleſs injured man plead his excuſe. But what can be ſaid in behalf of his antagoniſt? He does not pretend to deny that he carried the Queries to the printer; and, when we recollect what formerly paſſed between the Treaſurer and him, it is impoſſible to acquit him, either of indelicacy or a bad deſign. Though I have been, from the firſt, highly provoked with his diſingenuity, his low quibbling, and labour to miſrepreſent the Treaſurer's arguments, yet I could not prevail upon myſelf, thus publickly, to teſtify my diſapprobation of his conduct, till the unparalleled inſolence of his laſt, in a manner, compelled me to it. I could no longer ſit quiet, and ſee an honeſt man borne down by the unremitting petulance of a foul-mouthed ſlanderer. Perhaps this may reach Mr. Henley; if it does, let him know that his malice has failed of its wiſhed for effect. He is viewed as the impotent tool of a deſigning party, whoſe intentions all good men regard with deteſtation, and will endeavour to fruſtrate. And if any thing can give additional pleaſure to a mind conſcious of its own uprightneſs, the Treaſurer may be aſſured that he has the approbation, and will have the ſupport, if ever he ſhould need it, of every man whoſe eſteem he can covet, or whom he would wiſh to appear in his favour. Virginia is not yet ſo loſt to virtue and gratitude as to give up a man, who, through the whole of his life, has exerted no common abilities (whatever his enemies may pretend to think of them) in defence of his religion and his country, for the baſe inſinuations of one ſcarcely known, but for his vanity, his diſappointments, and antipathy to all virtuous characters. I have given you, Gentlemen, in the above, the ſentiments of my neighbours, as well as thoſe of your very humble ſervant,

DOWNRIGHT.

To the PRINTERS.

GENTLEMEN,

WERE I not afraid that it might be a means of diſcouraging the liberty of the preſs, I would immediately withdraw my ſubſcription from your paper, for publiſhing what you yourſelves muſt know to be falſe: I conceive this to be an high abuſe of the liberty of the preſs. If this is the practice of printers, what character is ſafe? The faireſt may be blaſted whenever a revengeful diſappointed dirty ſcribbler has the impudence to ſend his name with his piece! and may be irretrievably ſo, unleſs as in the preſent caſe the public may be fully acquainted with the characters of the perſons, and motives and views of the malicous libeller.

Theſe, I can aſſure you, Gentlemen, are the ſentiments of many of your reſpectable ſubſcribers, whoſe good opinion and patronage you would wiſh to preſerve.

Meſſrs. DIXON & HUNTER.

GENTLEMEN,

AN advertiſement of Mr. William Watſon's in your paper of the 11th inſtant, evidently intended to injure my character, obliges me (however averſe to appear in this manner in a public paper) to trouble you and the public with a ſhort account of my tranſactions with him. Every fact that I ſhall relate can be ſupported by evidences.

Mr. Watſon owes the company for which I act a large ſum of money; it has been long due, and he has been much indulged: Some years experience having convinced him that his crops would not pay off this debt, he agreed to a ſale of ſome of his Negroes in January 1774, and which he made public in his neighbourhood, but when the day of ſale came he would not conſent to their being ſold. A ſhort time afterwards, to prevent my ſelling part of his Negroes by virtue of a deed of truſt, he promiſed a payment of £. 200 the April following, and only part of this ſum was paid. In July, or Auguſt, he again advertiſed, in Purdie and Dixon's Gazette, a ſale of Negroes, to be at Amelia courthouſe on the 10th of laſt month, when neither he nor his Negroes appeared. I then went to his houſe to know his reaſons for this third diſappointment, and he gave no other than that he was afraid his Negroes would not ſell for their value. From ſuch behaviour, and from being informed that ſome of the Negroes were entailed, which he had made over in truſt as ſecurity for this debt, and that ſome more of them, with other effects made over in the ſaid deed, had been ſold to anſwer other purpoſes than the diſcharge of this debt, I preſſed him for ſecurity on his lands; and this he poſitively refuſed, although I offered to indemnify him for any prejudice it might be to him in the ſale of his Lands, that being the only reaſon he offered for not giving the ſecurity wanted. At the ſame time (the 10th of January) he told me he had not ſold any of his lands, but was only on terms for them; nor have I ever heard ſince that he had ſold any of them, till his late extraordinary advertiſement. Often amuſed in the ſame manner, I depended little for payment from the ſale of his lands, and offered to take even part payment in any Negroes he could beſt ſpare, at what they ſhould be valued by diſintereſted people; but, ſtill acting in character, he refuſed this alſo. The payments he has made, either by his crops or otherwiſe, have been extremely trifling, when compared with the amount of his debt. The greateſt part of his Negroes, I am told, have been hired out for ſome time paſt, and the month of January was appointed by himſelf as the propereſt time for both ſales, the year's ſervice of the Negroes hired out being then at an end. Judging, from the whole of his conduct, particularly from the circumſtances here related, that he had little intention of either paying or giving proper ſecurity for this debt, I advertiſed, in his neigbourhood, a ſale of the effects in our deed, on the 10th of next month.——Hence the trouble you and the public have had with this matter, and hence Mr. Watſon's torrent of abuſe, ſo unjuſt, ſo ungenerous, and ſo ungrateful. Unfortunate indeed muſt that man be whoſe reputation or property is at this time in the power of Mr. Watſon, or his vicious retainers. Conſcious what little effect his advertiſement would have in his own neighbourhood, where his conduct in this affair is well known, by publiſhing it in your paper, he endeavours to intereſt the public (who are unacquainted with both) and to prejudice them againſt me; but, however much my property may be in his power, I truſt my reputation is on a better footing than to be injured by ſuch wanton abuſe. The Views he ſuſpects I have in advertiſing a ſale of the effects in truſt, after the indulgence I have given, and the offers I have made, could ariſe only in a mind baſely malignant; and theſe, with the interpoſition of ſome Volunteer in the cauſe of detraction, are the only reaſons I can find for ſo undeſerved an attack.

WARWICK, *Feb.* 20, 1775. ROBERT DONALD.

MECKLENBURG, *Feb.* 25, 1775.

A PERSON who underſtands teaching Engliſh and Latin, and comes well recommended, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to

HENRY DELONY.

RICHMOND, *Feb.* 24, 1775.

THE Subſcriber begs Leave to inform the Public that he has juſt opened Tavern in the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. *James Vaughan*. Thoſe Gentlemen who chooſe to favour him with their Cuſtom may depend upon the beſt Uſage, from their humble Servant,

GABRIEL GALT.

THREE young likely VIRGINIA born NEGROES (one Man and two Women) to be ſold for ready Money, on *Monday* the 13th of *March*, before Mr. *Maupin*'s Door, in *Williamſburg*. (2‖) JOHN HARRISON.

IT is now become indiſpenſably neceſſary that the Claimants in the Patent to Mr. *John Savage* and others, who were with Col. *Waſhington* at the Battle of the *Meadows*, for 28,627 Acres of Land on the River *Ohio* and the *Sandy Creeks*, ſhould come to a ſpeedy Diviſion of the ſaid Land: They, and every of them, or their Repreſentatives, are therefore deſired to attend at the Confluence of the Great Kanhawa, on *Monday* the 8th of *May* next, in Order to proceed to a Diviſion. It will alſo be expected that the Coſts attending the original Survey be by each Claimant then paid.

VAN SWERENGEN,
ROBERT RUTHERFORD,
ISAAC LAREW,
JAMES M'CORMACK.

2‖

Juſt come to Hand, and to be ſold at my Store in Williamſburg, *for Caſh only*,

A large and well choſen ASSORTMENT of IRISH Linens, Ladies' black and other coloured Silk quilted Petticoats; *Didſbury*'s neat black Calamanco Pumps; ſome white figured and ſtriped Luſtrings; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk, Thread, and Cotton Stockings; Men's ſpun Silk, gray Thread, and Worſted Ditto; ſome Pieces of beautiful coloured *Iriſh* Muſlins; fine Buff coloured Dimity, ſuitable for Ladies' Riding Dreſſes; with many other Articles not enumerated.

2 C. RATHELL.

N. B. At the ſame Place may be had a Parcel of LOAF SUGAR.

PILGRIM,

A FINE black Horſe, 5 Feet 2 Inches high, high blooded, and only 7 Years old, now ſtands in the upper End of *Spotſylvania*, in the higheſt Order, and will cover Mares this Spring at 6s. the ſingle Leap, 20s. the Seaſon, or 30s. to enſure. The greateſt Care ſhall be taken of the Mares, but will not pay for any that may get away. (2‖) W. & FRANCIS COLEMAN.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Halifax* County, *North Carolina*, the 22d of laſt month, two Negro Fellows, one named GUINEA, about 5 Feet 2 Inches high, 27 years of Age, ſtout made, has a down Look, a Nick in one of his Noſtrils, and has a Defect in ſome of his Teeth; he had on a Fearnought Jacket and a Pair of Leather Breeches. The other is named GRIFFIN, about the ſame Size, with a Mark on his Noſe, blacker near his Eyes than the reſt of his Skin, had on a Bearſkin Coat and a Pair of Leather Breeches. They both ſpeak good *Engliſh*. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Slaves, and bring them to me, or ſecure them in ſome Gaol, ſo that I get them again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS Proclamation Money for each, by 1‖ JOHN HOBGOOD.

N. B. The above Slaves have been outlawed in *Halifax* County, *North Carolina*.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *October*, and from Time to Time ſince, a Negro Man by Name ISHAM, to which he adds ſometimes RANDOLPH, at others ALLEN, about 21 or 22 Years old. As he has worn out his Clothes, and I hear ſupplied himſelf out of his Fellow Servants Stock, I know not how he is dreſſed. He is not very dark complexioned, and has a white Spot rather behind the right Cheek Bone; as near as I can gueſs, he would meaſure 5 Feet 8 or 10 Inches in Height, and is ſlender. As I have Reaſon to expect he is in *Stafford* or *King George*, my Reward, over what the Law allows, is twenty Shillings, though the Trouble being increaſed by the Diſtance, I would willingly ſatisfy the full Inconvenience of delivering him to me at *Norman*'s Ford, in *Fauquier* County. All Perſons giving Countenance to ſaid Slave will be prudent enough to take neceſſary Warning from this, as I will level the utmoſt Rigour of the Law againſt ſuch Offenders. LANDON CARTER.

SURRY BEGINS to cover the 1ſt of *April* next, at 40s. the Seaſon, or 15s. the ſingle Leap. Either Caſh, or Corn at 10s. a Barrel, muſt be brought with the Mares, or they will not be received. Paſturage gratis, but I will not be anſwerable for Accidents. LANDON CARTER.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from Mr. *John Dowſing*'s, in *Warwick* County, laſt *Chriſtmas* Eve, two Mares, viz. one a ſorrel, 4 Years old, about 4 Feet 9 or ten Inches high, trots, gallops, and paces ſlowly, branded on the near Buttock I PR (the PR in a Piece, and the P inverted) but hardly perceivable, has a ſmall Ulcer on her right Cheek, cauſed by a Kick from a Horſe ſome time ago, and appeared to be forward with Foal, The other is a light Iron gray, 5 Years old, about 4 Feet 5 Inches high, trots and gallops, and branded on the near Buttock 3. They had both hanging Manes and Switch Tails. Forty Shillings Reward will be given on their being delivered to Mr. *Dowſing*, or the Subſcriber, in *King William*, and if ſtolen, 10l. on Conviction of the Thief.

6 JAMES RUSSELL.

STRAYED from Mr. *Robert P. Warren*'s, in *Eſſex*, on the 3d of *January* laſt, two HORSES, one of them a dark bay, about 4 Feet ten Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, a Star in his Forehead, and a Snip on his Noſe; the other is a bright bay, about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, with a Star, hanging Mane, and a ſhort Switch Tail, and branded on the near Buttock LG. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſes to Mr. *Robert P. Warren* in *Eſſex*, Mr. *Bernard Todd* in *King* and *Queen*, or to the Subſcriber, in *Hanover*, ſhall have 30s. Reward.

1§ WILLIAM O. WINSTON.

TAKEN up, on *Owen*'s Creek, in *Pittſylvania*, a dark bay HORSE, with a Blaze in his Face, about 4 Years old, 4 Feet 5 Inches high, paces naturally, and branded on the off Shoulder I. Alſo a black MARE COLT, about a Year old, 4 Feet 3 Inches high, with a Star in her Forehead, and branded on the near Shoulder NF. Alſo a black MARE and COLT, the Mare about 4 Feet 4 Inches high, with a Star in her Forehead, about 16 Years old, and branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock M; the Colt is a dark gray Mare, a Year old, neither docked nor branded, and about 4 Feet 3 Inches high.—The ſaid Strays are appraiſed to 16l. ‖ JOHN DAVIS.

At a Meeting of the Committee of JAMES CITY *County, on* MONDAY *the* 13*th of* FEBRUARY, 1775, *it was reſolved*,

THAT, as an *Encouragement* for making Cotton and Wool Cards, a Premium of *forty Pounds Sterling* be offered, and paid by the Chairman, to any Perſon who ſhall firſt ſettle in this Colony, and who ſhall, within eighteen Months from the Date hereof, make in this Colony, or cauſe to made therein, under his Direction, *five Hundred* Pair of good Cotton, and *five Hundred* Pair of good Wool Cards, to be delivered to the Chairman for the Uſe of the Inhabitants of this County; and the Committee oblige themſelves to pay for the ſame at the Rate of 75 *per Cent.* Advance on what ſuch Cards have uſually been imported at from *Great Britain*, within twelve Months paſt, over and above the ſaid Premium. The Quality and Price to be judged of, and ſettled by reputable Merchants in the Neighbourhood.

By Order of the Committee,
BENJAMIN CARTER WALLER, Clk

POETS CORNER.

TO HOPE.

HOPE! to me thine aid extend,
Sweet companion, welcome friend!
Whether thro' the dungeon's gloom,
Darting kind thy piercing ray,
Or glitt'ring proudly on the warrior's plume,
Thou point'ſt to glorious victory the way;
Or, all within the lonely grove,
Cheer'ſt the wild complaint of love;
Bright ſun of life, before thee fly
The clouds of doubt and miſery,
And pleaſure dawns when thou art nigh.
To me, to me, thine aid extend,
Sweet companion, welcome friend!

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 20, 1775.

THE ſeveral Counties and Corporations in this Colony are requeſted to elect Delegates to repreſent them in Convention, who are deſired to meet at the Town of RICHMOND, *in the County of* HENRICO, *on* Monday *the* 20th *of* March *next.*

PEYTON RANDOLPH, MODERATOR.

A CASE marked M. D. in a Diamond, imported in the *Elizabeth*, Capt. *Leitch*, containing a Lady's HUNTING SADDLE, with a Velvet Houſing and Saddle Cloth, other genteel Furniture, a Bridle, *&c.* not being come to Hand, the Owner will be much obliged to any Gentleman who informs the Printers where the ſaid Caſe is to be found. 2

TO BE SOLD,

On MONDAY *the* 6th *of* MARCH, *if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day, at the late Dwelling-Houſe of Mr.* JOHN SHERMER, *deceaſed, in* JAMES CITY *County, agreeable to his Will,*

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND in the ſaid County, containing 1114 Acres, whereon are a very good Dwelling, and all other convenient Houſes, a good Orchard of *Hughes's* Crab Apples, together with upwards of FIFTY VALUABLE SLAVES, among which are ſeveral fine HOUSE SERVANTS, and two CARPENTERS; likewiſe all the STOCK of CATTLE, with three Yoke of OXEN, HOGS, SHEEP, and ſeveral fine HORSES, a CHARIOT, almoſt new, with HARNESS for four Horſes, a RIDING CHAIR, all the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, among which are many valuable BEDS, CHAIRS, TABLES, DESKS, and BOOK CASES, with Glaſs Doors, and ſome valuable PLATE, a GOLD and SILVER WATCH, and a Number of other Things too tedious to mention.——And on *Wedneſday* the 15th of *March*, if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day, will be expoſed to Sale, all his LAND in *King William* County, one Tract containing upwards of 1000 Acres, lying about ſix Miles from *Page's*, and near the Rev. Mr. *White's*; the other Tract lying near the *Piping Tree*, containing 496 Acres, known by the Name of *Broad Neck*; as alſo upwards of SEVENTY VALUABLE SLAVES, conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, and GIRLS. The CORN, FODDER, and PLANTATION UTENSILS, will be ſold, together with the STOCK of CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, and HORSES. The Sale will be at the Plantation, near *Page's*, where Mr. *William Gary* is Overſeer, and to continue till all are ſold. Credit will be allowed the Purchaſers till the firſt Day of *May* 1776, on giving Bond and approved Security to the

THE EXECUTORS.

N. B. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the Land, by applying to the Overſeers on the Plantations, will be ſhewn the ſame.

CHARLOTTE, *Feb.* 1, 1775.

SOME Time paſt I executed a Bond to *Charles Adams*, as Guardian to *Henry Atwood*, for £. 112:10, payable the 25th of *December* next, it being Part of the Conſideration Money for a Tract of Land deviſed to the ſaid *Henry Atwood* by his late Father, *James Atwood*: And whereas, by the ſaid Contract, the ſaid *Adams*, and *Henry Atwood*, were to have conveyed me, in Fee Simple, the ſaid Tract of Land, which they have not complied with, I do therefore forewarn any Perſon or Perſons from taking an Aſſignment of ſaid Bond, as I will not pay it until I have a proper Title to the ſaid Land.

JOEL JACKSON.

For Sale, on long Credit,

A TRACT of LAND contiguous to *Cabin Point*, known by the Name of *Huntington*, containing 6000 Acres of well timbered Land, which runs a never-failing Stream, whereon ſtands a Saw and Griſt Mill, not more than two Years erected. There is likewiſe, on the ſaid Land, a Dwelling-Houſe 40 by 18, 12 Feet Pitch, with three good Rooms below, and two above, neatly finiſhed off; alſo a Kitchen, Dairy, a new Granary 40 by 24, a Brick Stable 38 by 24, both two Stories high, and about 600 Apple Trees in one Orchard. The Terms may be known by applying to Col. *Herbert Claiborne* of *King William*, *Nathaniel Harriſon*, Eſq; of *Prince George*, Capt. *James Belſches* at *Cabin Point*, *Walker Peter*, Eſq; at *Hood's*, or the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes. The Land will be divided into Lots, ſo as to ſuit the Purchaſers.

CHARLES HARRISON.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Cheſterfield*, on *Wedneſday* the 24th of *January*, a tall ſlim Negro Fellow named ROBIN, who is a very good Blackſmith, and was dreſſed, when he went away, as Negroes commonly are; he ſtoops much when he walks, and is the Property of Mr. *John Fox* of *Glouceſter* County. Whoever brings him to me, or to the ſaid Mr. *Fox*, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

THOMAS BRANCH.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, at *Borton's Tract*, in *Auguſta*, a Convict Servant Man named THOMAS HORBERT, about 30 Years of Age, 4 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, of a ſandy Complexion; had on, when he went away, an old brown Cotton Coat, Leather Breeches, white Cotton Leggings, and a brown Linen Shirt. He is a Silverſmith, and it is ſuppoſed will make for ſome Town, and endeavour to get Employment. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have 40s. Reward.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, near *Weſtham*, in *Henrico*, about the firſt of *December* laſt, a Negro Fellow named BOB, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, outlandiſh, talks not very plain, if ſharply ſpoke to, ſeems much terrified, and one of his Eye-Teeth, or near it, is out. He had on common Cotton Clothes. Whoever brings him to me, or ſecures him in any Gaol in this Colony, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have 40s. Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

LEWIS BALL.

☞ I forewarn all Maſters of Veſſels employing him, or carrying him out of the Country, as I am apprehenſive he will endeavour to get on Board a Veſſel.

FREDERICK County (Maryland) *Feb.* 3, 1775.

WENT away from the Subſcriber, a few Days ago, a Servant Man named BRYON DRUM, a Native of *Ireland*, about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, well ſet, of a ruddy Complexion, and has a remarkable Scar on his left Cheek, from the Corner of his Mouth to his Ear. He had on, and took with him, a Broadcloth Coat and Jacket of a reddiſh Mixture, an *Iriſh* Linen Shirt, two Oſnabrug Do. a Pair of Oſnabrug Trouſers, an old brown Coat, a Pair of black Breeches much patched, an old Caſtor Hat, and old Shoes and Stockings. He is fond of ſpirituous Liquor, and it is probable (being without Money) that he will diſpoſe of his Clothes to get it. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded; and if brought home, SIX POUNDS, paid by PHILIP CASSAY.

TO BE SOLD,

At HANOVER *Town, on* FRIDAY *the* 3*d of* MARCH,

TWO FLATS,

WITH THEIR APPURTENANCES.

ALSO,

Six NEGRO FELLOWS,

Who have been uſed to go by Water.

Credit will be allowed till the 25th of *Auguſt* next, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to the Subſcribers; the Bonds to carry Intereſt from the Date if not diſcharged punctually.

THOMAS SIMPSON.
ARCHIBALD GOVAN.

TO BE SOLD,

On the Premiſes, to the higheſt Bidder, for ready Money, or Tobacco, on FRIDAY *the* 10th *of* MARCH, *by Virtue of a Deed of Truſt from* JOHN BROOKS *to* DINWIDDIE, CRAUFURD, *and Company, and* HENRY DELONY,

A TRACT of LAND, fit for Tobacco, in *Luuenburg* County, containing, by Eſtimation, 200 Acres; and one Acre of land on *Meherrin* River, in *Mecklenburg* County, on which there is a very good Griſt Mill.

MECKLENBURG, *Feb.* 3, 1775.

RUN away, about the laſt of *January*, a Negro Man named CHARLES, about 38 Years old, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, well ſet, his Teeth are blacker than common, and very ſhort before. He had on, when he went away, a gray Kerſey Jacket and Breeches, white Negro Cotton Boots, and alſo carried with him a new pale blue Coat. He formerly belonged to Mr. *Thomas Cole*, but I purchaſed him of his Couſin, one Mr. *John Brown*, who lives about 12 Miles from *Williamſburg*, and it is ſuppoſed he will make that Way. He once ran away from his former Maſter, and was ſome Time lurking about upon *Back* River, where it is alſo probable he may be at this Time. The ſaid Negro plays exceedingly well on the Banger, and generally carries one with him. I hereby forewarn all Maſters of Veſſels from harbouring or carrying him out of the Country, and offer a Reward of 30s. to any Perſon who ſecures him ſo that I get him, or 50s. if brought to me, near *Suffolk* Town.

JOHN GILES.

FEBRUARY 11, 1775.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, the 24th of *January* laſt, a Nego Fellow named CHARLES, about 19 Years old, 5 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high, very black, had Clothes of Cotton, ſuch as Negroes uſually wear, two Oſnabrug Shirts, and a Felt Hat. I bought him, about 10 Days before he ran away, at a Sale of Mr. *Ravenſcroft's*, ſold by Mr. *Bolling Starke*, near *Peterſburg*. He was raiſed on *Blackwater* Quarter, of *Ravenſburg*, and has been hired out for ſeveral Years paſt. I have Reaſon to believe he will endeavour to go to *Blackwater*, in *Prince George*, or to Mr. *Edward Pegram's* in *Dinwiddie*, where he has a Brother, or is harboured about *Peterſburg* and *Blandford*. Whoever will take up the ſaid Negro, and ſecures him, ſo that I get him, ſhall have 40s. Reward, and 3l. for delivering him to me, near *Steuart's* Shop, in *Brunſwick*.

(tf) LAWRENCE HOWSE.

NEW TOWN, *King & Queen* County, *Jan.* 31.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *December* laſt, JOHN DANCER, a Mulatto Servant Man, about 25 Years of Age, well made, and wears his Hair; he had on, when he went away, a blue Duffil Jacket, an Oſnabrug Shirt, and a Pair of Buckſkin Breeches. He writes intelligibly, and it is ſuſpected will make uſe of that Qualification to paſs for a Freeman. Whoever apprehends the ſaid *John Dancer*, and delivers him to me, or ſecures him in Gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have 40s. Reward, and reaſonable Expenſes allowed.

4 JOHN HIPKINS.

CABIN POINT, *Feb.* 10, 1775.

STOLEN out of the Subſcriber's Paſture, on *Tueſday* the 30th of laſt Month, a bright BAY MARE, four Years old laſt Spring, 4 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, one hind Foot white, trots very hard, is inclined to be dull, but works well, either in a Cart or Plough. A Reward of 20s. is offered for the ſaid Mare, and 5l. on Conviction of the Thief. CHARLES HARRISON.

THE Subſcriber purchaſed, the 4th of this Inſtant, a Mulatto Woman named MOLLY, and her Son WILLIAM, of *Hiram Lankford*, and had them in Poſſeſſion until *Saturday* laſt, when the ſame *Lankford*, with two other Perſons, came to his Houſe during his Abſence, and took from thence the Boy, and ſtill detain him: I hereby give the Public Notice that I look on the above Slaves as my Property, and that I have lodged an Information with his Majeſty's Attorney General, againſt the afore-mentioned *Lankford* and his Companions for their Miſdemeanours.

Mount Prodigal,)
Jan. 22, 1775.) (2) JOHN HUBARD.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready Money, to the higheſt Bidder, on the Premiſes, on the 6th day of MARCH *next, if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day, by the Executors of Capt.* NEWTON KEENE, *deceaſed, agreeable to his laſt Will,*

A VERY valuable Tract of LAND lying in the County of *Fairfax*, adjoining the Dwelling Plantation of Col. *John Weſt*, containing upwards of 250 Acres, being an undivided Moiety of 5 Patent for 500 Acres, which has been deſcribed in a former and late Advertiſement, in this Gazette, for the Sale thereof, on the 16th Day of *December* laſt. A Deed will be executed for the ſame to the Purchaſer, by the Executors, and the Heir at Law of the ſaid *Newton Keene*, on the Day of Sale; but as a Part of the ſaid Land is now under a Crop of Wheat, well incloſed, the Purchaſer muſt pay 5s. a Buſhel for the Wheat ſown thereon, and the Expenſe of putting the ſame in the Ground, and may have immediate Poſſeſſion delivered by

RICHARD LEE, }
DAVID BOYD, } Executors.

HANOVER, *February* 2, 1775.

WHEREAS I had the Misfortune to have my Study burnt on *Tueſday* Night, and all the Books and Papers therein conſumed, except a few that were raked out of the Aſhes Yeſterday, ſome of which are ſo ſcorched and defaced that they are ſcarce legible: I therefore give my Clients this early Notice of it, that they may furniſh me with Duplicates of the Proteſts, Copies of the Accounts, and Affidavits of the Sums due on the Bonds, which they had lodged with me, and on Receipt of them I will uſe my beſt Endeavours to collect or ſecure their Debts; and I flatter myſelf the Debtors will not take Advantage of my Misfortune, but will readily give me their Aid on this ſad Occaſion. I ſhall be extremely obliged to the Perſons who have received Money from me on Account of others, or of the ſeveral Eſtates for which I am concerned, or paid me Money on Account of them Eſtates, to ſend me Certificates of the Sums paid or received for ſome Years paſt, as my Receipts and Vouchers are chiefly deſtroyed: And this Favour will ever be acknowledged by

Their moſt humble Servant,

4 PETER LYONS.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a dark red OX, with a white Belly, the End of his Tail and Dewlap white, a Star in his Forehead, in the Middle of which is a red Spot, an Underkeel in his right Ear, and the Ends of his Horns are cut off.

BLACKMAN WARD.

TO BE SOLD

To the higheſt Bidder, on THURSDAY *the* 16th *of* MARCH *next, at* HALIFAX *Courthouſe, being Court Day, by Virtue of a Deed of Truſt from* THOMAS HARDWICK *to* ROBERT CUNINGHAM,

A TRACT of LAND in ſaid County, containing 300 Acres, lying about two Miles above *Bond's* Ferry. There is on the Land a good Peach and Apple Orchard, a ſmall Plantation, and a Log Dwelling-Houſe.——Alſo, on *Tueſday* the 7th of the ſaid Month, on the Premiſes, will be ſold, a Tract of LAND lying in *Charlotte* County, containing 100 Acres, about a Mile from Col. *Thomas Bouldin's*, and four Miles from *Charlotte* Courthouſe, conveniently ſituated on the public Road. The Land is very good, and has on it ſome valuable Improvements.------Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, on giving Bond and approved Security to

CHRISTOPHER M'CONICO.

TO BE LET

For one or two Years, on very reaſonable Terms,

THE valuable Ordinary, Storehouſe, and Ferry, at *Boyd's Hole*, belonging to the Eſtate of *John Bland* of *London*. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subſcriber, who lives near the Premiſes.

(4) ANDREW GRANT.

STAFFORD, *Feb.* 1, 1775.

STRAYED out of *William Gregory's* Paſture, in *Charles City*, on the 2d Inſtant *(January)* a BAY HORSE about 4 Feet 9 Inches high, 7 or 8 Years old, with a Blaze Face, a buſhy hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and his right fore Foot is white; he paces remarkably well, does not trot, and gallops but awkwardly. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to Mr. *William Gregory*, or to the Subſcriber, in *Richmond* Town, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

ALEXANDER BUCHANAN.

RICHMOND TOWN, *Jan.* 30, 1775.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, at *Norfolk*, on the 25th of *December* laſt, a likely briſk Negro Boy named JIM, or JEMMY, about 14 Years of Age, dreſſed in a Suit of coarſe green Cloth, with large white Metal Buttons, a Leather Cap, *&c.* He is well acquainted on both Sides of *James* River to *Maycox*, from thence to *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*, and is probably lurking about ſome Gentleman's Negro Quarter. Whoever brings him to me, or ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, beſides Expenſes.----I forewarn every Perſon from carrying him out of the Country, or harbouring him. 4 ROBERT BROWN.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *Jan.* 25, 1775.

THE Subſcriber intending to leave the Colony in the Spring, requeſts the Favour of thoſe indebted to *Robert Gilmour* and Co. whether for Dealings with *Barbee Davis*, deceaſed, or himſelf, to ſettle their Accompts as ſoon as poſſible, by Bond, or otherwiſe, that no diſpute may ariſe in his Abſence.----Thoſe who have Demands againſt him, on his private Account, or for the Company, are deſired to make them known, that they may be adjuſted and paid. On his leaving the Country, the Debts will be in the Hands of Mr. *John Croſſe*, to collect, who will carry on Buſineſs here on Account of *Meſſ. Bogle, Somervell*, and Company.

ROBERT GILMOUR.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a bright bay HORSE about 6 or 7 Years old, 4 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, has a few Saddle Spots on his Back, ſome white Hairs in his Forehead, both his Sides are rubbed with Traces, he is ſhod before, but has no perceivable Brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 25l.

THOMAS MONTAGUE.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, two STEERS, one a dark Brindle, and the other pied, marked with a Crop and Underkeel in the right Ear, and a Crop and Slit in the left, cut off the lower Part of the Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. 5s.

WILLIAM CARTER.

HANOVER Town, *Jan.* 19, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Debts due to Meſſ. *Andrew Cochrane*, *Robert Donald*, and Co. and Meſſ. *Murdochs*, *Donalds*, and Co. of *Glaſgow*, lately in the Hands of Mr. *Alexander Donald* and Mr. *John Johnſon* for Collection, and under them Mr. *Richard Morris* and Mr. *John Davies*, are now under the Direction of the Subſcriber. Great Indulgence having been already given, all thoſe who are ſtill indebted to both, or either of the above Companies, are requeſted to be very ſpeedy in diſcharging their reſpective Balances. Any Payments made to Mr. *Malcom Hart* will be good.

7 ARCHIBALD GOVAN.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Caroline* County, near Capt. *James Upſhaw's*, on *Tueſday* the 2d Inſtant *(January)* a very likely Mulatto Fellow named LEMON, about 26 Years old, 5 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, had on, and carried with him, a light coloured Wilton Coat, a Beaver Coating great Coat, and a Pair of red Plush Breeches, but may change his Clothes, and have many others with him. As he is an artful deſigning Fellow, and once before attempted his Eſcape, and got as far as *Hobb's Hole*, I ſuppoſe he will try to paſs for a Freeman, having endeavoured to procure an Indenture. I forewarn all Maſters of Veſſels, *&c.* from carrying him out of the Colony. Whoever brings the ſaid Fellow to me ſhall receive 3l. Reward, beſides what the Law allows, and if taken out of the Colony, 10l. tf JOHN MARTIN.